



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<p>(54) Title: <b>SITE MAKER DEVICE</b></p> <div data-bbox="316 1134 1274 1354"> </div> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A site marker device (10), and marker (60) are provided. The site marker device (10) includes a housing (12), and a distally extending delivery tube (14). A pusher rod (40) is movably positioned within the delivery tube (14). An actuator (16) is provided to provide two a stage advancement. During the first stage, the delivery tube (14), and the pusher rod (40) are advanced through the distal end of the elongated tubular body (14). During the second stage of advancement, the pusher rod (40) is advanced independently of the delivery tube (14) to eject a marker (60) from the distal end thereof. The marker (60) is formed from a shape memory material, and has a circular or hoop configuration in the relaxed state.</p>		

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## **SITE MARKER DEVICE**

### **CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION**

This application claims priority from U.S. provisional application Serial No. 60/105,419, filed October 23, 1998, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

### **BACKGROUND**

#### **1. Technical Field**

The present disclosure relates generally to a marking device for identifying the location of a surgical site and, more specifically, a marking device which is insertable through a biopsy needle to position a marking hoop at a biopsy site.

#### **2. Background of Related Art**

Devices for marking lesions within the body are well known in the art. These devices generally include a cannula which is inserted into the body under local anesthesia to a position adjacent and/or in contact with the lesion. A wire marker is passed through the cannula and is anchored to the lesion so that the lesion is marked for subsequent surgical procedures such as excision or biopsy. After marking the lesion, the cannula is usually removed leaving the wire in place and extending from the body.

One problem associated with these devices is that the wire markers tend to dislodge and migrate during transport of the patient to undergo the subsequent surgical procedure.

U.S. Patent No. 5,018,530 ("the '530 patent") discloses a wire needle assembly designed to overcome this problem. The '530 patent attempts to solve the above-identified problem by providing a marker wire having a helically wound wire tip attached to a shaft which is inserted within the lumen of a cannula and then rotated into a lesion to anchor the marker within the lesion tissue. One disadvantage of the '530 patent wire needle assembly is that the marker wire helix is too large in diameter to fit down the smaller biopsy cannulas. Moreover, some migration of the marker wire may still occur.

U.S. Patent No. 5,221,269 ("the '269 patent") also discloses a device for marking the locating of a lesion. The device includes an introducer needle and a wire guide which is passed through a passageway in the introducer needle. The wire guide has a straight portion and a distal portion preformed into a resilient helical coil. When positioned in the passageway of the introducer needle, the preformed distal portion assumes an unwound configuration. The wire guide can be advanced distally from the introducer needle to mark the location of a lesion.

One problem associated with the device disclosed in the '269 patent is that there is no structure disclosed for accurately advancing the wire guide into the lesion. Thus, if the wire guide is inserted too deeply into the lesion such that the straight portion extends through the lesion, migration may still occur. Moreover, because the adjacent coils of the helical wire guide are spaced, migration of the wire guide may still occur even if the wire guide is properly positioned.

Accordingly, a need exists for a site marking device for identifying the location of a surgical site or lesion which is capable of accurately positioning a marker which will not migrate adjacent the surgical site.

#### SUMMARY

In accordance with the present disclosure, a site marker assembly including a site marker device and a marker are provided. The site marker device includes a housing having a bore. A delivery tube is secured to a forward end of the housing and extends distally therefrom. A rod pusher is movably positioned within the delivery tube. An actuator including a plunger is movably positioned within the housing and is operably connected to the rod pusher. The plunger is movable from a first position to a second position to advance the rod pusher through the delivery tube and eject a marker from the distal end of the delivery tube.

In an alternate embodiment, an elongated tubular body is positioned about the delivery tube and the actuator further includes an inner housing movably positioned within the housing. The inner housing defines a bore in which the forward end of the plunger is positioned. The actuator is operably connected to the rod pusher and the delivery tube to provide two stage advancement. During the first stage of advancement, the rod pusher and the delivery tube are advanced through the distal end of the elongated tubular body. During the second stage of advancement, the rod pusher is advanced independently of the delivery tube to eject a marker from the delivery tube.

The marker is formed from a shape memory material such as tinsel and has a circular or hoop configuration. The ends of the hoop are closely aligned or stacked to prevent migration of the hoop with respect to a lesion.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Various preferred embodiments of the site marker device are described herein with reference to the drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is a side view of one embodiment of the presently disclosed site marking device in a retracted position;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the plunger of the site marker device shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a housing half-section of the site marker device shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a side view of the support tube of the site marker device shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 is an exploded view of the indicated area of detail shown in FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a side view of the rod pusher of the site marker device shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 7 is an exploded view of the indicated area of detail shown in FIG. 6;

5           FIG. 8 is a perspective view of the marker used in conjunction with the site marker device shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 9 is a side view of the marker used in conjunction with the site marker device shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 9A is an alternate embodiment of the marker shown in FIG. 9;

10           FIG. 10 is a side view of the site marking device shown in FIG. 1 in an advanced or actuated position;

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of another embodiment of the presently disclosed site marker device;

15           FIG. 12 is a perspective view with parts separated of the site marker device shown in FIG. 11;

FIG. 13 is a perspective view of the distal end of the site marker device shown in FIG. 11 in the retracted position;

FIG. 14 is a perspective view of the distal end of the site marker device shown in FIG. 11 in a partially advanced position;

20           FIG. 15 is a perspective view of the distal end of the site marker device shown in FIG. 11 in the advanced position; and

FIG. 16 is a perspective view of the site marker device shown in FIG. 11 in the advanced position.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

Preferred embodiments of the presently disclosed site marker will now be described in detail with reference to the drawings, in which like reference numerals designate identical or corresponding elements in each of the several views.

5 One embodiment of the presently disclosed site marker will now be described with reference to FIGS. 1-10. FIG. 1 illustrates the site marker device shown generally as 10. Briefly, site marker 10 includes a housing 12, an elongated body 14, and a plunger 16. Elongated body 14 is secured to a forward end of housing 12 and extends distally therefrom. Plunger 16 has a forward end 16a which is slidably  
10 positioned within housing 12 and a proximal end 16b which extends outwardly from housing 12 (FIG. 2).

Referring to FIG. 2, plunger 16 has t-shaped body 18, a large diameter head portion 20 and a small diameter plunger portion 22. The t-shaped body includes four legs 23, each leg being positioned perpendicular to each adjacent leg. One of the  
15 legs has a cutaway portion defining a shoulder 44 which will be discussed in further detail below. Head portion 20 is dimensioned to be engaged by the thumb of a surgeon, while plunger portion 22 is dimensioned and configured to be slidably positioned within housing 12. Plunger portion 22 includes a slot 46 which is aligned with shoulder 44 formed in one of legs 23. An abutment member 24 is positioned  
20 along the length of body 18 of plunger 16 to interact with four protrusions 26 formed on housing 12 (FIG. 3) and prevent separation of plunger 16 and housing 12. As illustrated, abutment member 24 includes a cylindrical disc which is oriented perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of each of legs 23. Alternately, the abutment member may have other configurations suitable to prevent separation of the plunger and  
25 housing.

Referring to FIG. 3, housing 12 is constructed from molded housing half-sections (only one is shown) and has a body 27 which defines a bore 28 having a proximal end 30 and a distal end 32. An annular grasping collar 13 is positioned about body 27. The four protrusions 26 are positioned at spaced locations about proximal end 30 of bore 28. Each protrusion 26 is spaced from adjacent protrusions a distance slightly greater than the width of legs 23 of t-shaped body 18 such that each of the legs can be slidably positioned between the adjacent protrusions. Protrusions 26 prevent rotation of plunger 16 relative to housing 12. Plunger portion 22 is dimensioned to be slidably positioned within bore 28 from a retracted position wherein abutment member 24 abuts protrusions 26 to an advanced position wherein plunger portion 22 engages the distal end of bore 28, which is defined by a transverse wall 38. Transverse wall 38 has a centrally located slot 36 formed therein dimensioned to permit passage of a rod pusher 40 (FIG. 6).

Referring to FIGS. 4 and 5, rod pusher 40 is formed from an elongated spring tempered material, such as metal. The proximal end of the rod pusher has a perpendicular bend 42. Rod pusher 40 is dimensioned to be slidably positioned through slot 36 (FIG. 3) formed in wall 38 of housing 12 and slot 46 (FIG. 2) formed in plunger portion 22 of plunger 16. Perpendicular bend 42 is configured to engage shoulder 44 of plunger 16 such that when the plunger is moved from the retracted to the advanced position, the rod pusher is moved from a retracted to an advanced position.

Referring to FIGS. 6 and 7, a small diameter spring tempered support tube 50 has a proximal end having an annular flange 52. Annular flange 52 is dimensioned to be received in an annular slot 54 formed in the forward end of housing 12 (FIG. 3). When flange 52 is positioned within slot 54, relative longitudinal movement of tube 50 in relation to housing 12 is prevented. Support tube 50 has a



diameter slightly greater than rod pusher 40 and is positioned about rod pusher 40. The close tolerance between tube 50 and rod pusher 40 prevents buckling of the rod pusher during movement between the retracted and advanced positions.

Referring to FIGS. 8 and 9, a marker 60 having a substantially circular or hoop configuration formed of shape memory material, such as tin1, is straightened and positioned in the distal end of support tube 50 at a location forward of the distal end of rod pusher 40. During actuation of site marker 10, plunger 16 is moved from the retracted to the advanced position by grasping collar 13 of housing 12 and pressing on head portion 20 of plunger 16. As the plunger slides within bore 28, rod pusher 40 is advanced distally within support tube 50, such that the distal end of rod pusher 40 engages marker 60 and urges marker 60 out of the distal end of support tube 50. As the marker exits the distal end of tube 50, the marker returns to its normal circular or hoop configuration.

In an alternate embodiment illustrated in FIG. 9A, marker 60' can include a substantially straight tail section 61. Tail section 61 is of a length to extend from the body of a patient after marker 60 has been positioned adjacent a biopsy site. When using marker 60' having a tail section 61, rod pusher 40 must be shortened accordingly.

FIGS. 11-16 illustrate an alternate embodiment of the site marker device shown generally as 100. FIG. 11 illustrates a perspective view of site marker 100. Briefly, site marker device 100 includes a housing 112 having a guide tube 114 extending distally from a forward end thereof. A plunger 116 having a cylindrical cover 118 is slidably positioned within a cylindrical bore (not shown) formed within housing 112 and includes a proximal end 112a extending from a rearward end of housing 112. A coupler 120 is secured to the distal end of guide tube 114 using known techniques, e.g., crimping, adhesives, welding, etc. Coupler 120 is adapted to receive

a diverter 122 which will be discussed in further detail below. It is also envisioned that site marker device 100 be used without coupler 120 and diverter 122.

Referring to FIG. 12, plunger 116 includes a large diameter head portion 124 dimensioned to be engaged by the thumb of a surgeon and a plunger portion 126 dimensioned to be positioned within housing 112. The plunger is slidable within housing 112 from a retracted position to an advanced position. A biasing member 130, which is preferably a coil spring, is positioned between head portion 124 and the end of the bore defined within housing 112 to urge the plunger to the retracted position.

Plunger 116 includes an annular rib 128 which will be discussed in further detail below.

A rod pusher 132 is secured to the plunger portion 126 of plunger 116 using known techniques, e.g., pins, threads, crimping, annular flange, etc. Rod pusher 132 is formed from a small diameter spring tempered material such as metal and is movable from a retracted to an advanced position in response to movement of the plunger from the advanced to the retracted position. Alternately, other resilient materials may be used to form the rod pusher.

An inner housing 134, which is preferably formed from molded housing half-sections 134a and 134b, is positioned about plunger 116 and slidably positioned within the bore (not shown) defined within housing 112. Inner housing 134 defines a second bore 136 within which plunger portion 126 of plunger 116 is positioned. Bore 136 of inner housing 134 includes a forward wall 137 and a pair of detents 138 formed on opposite walls thereof. Detents 138 are positioned to engage annular rib 128 on plunger 116 to prevent plunger portion 126 from moving into engagement with wall 137 of bore 136 until after a predetermined force sufficient to move rib 128 over detents 138 has been applied to plunger 116. Thus, when the plunger 116 is in the

retracted position, plunger portion 126 of plunger 116 is spaced from wall 137 of bore 136 a predetermined distance.

5 A delivery tube 140 is secured to a forward end of inner housing 134 using known techniques, e.g., crimping, threads, etc. Preferably, the proximal end of delivery tube 140 includes an annular flange such as shown in FIG. 5 which is received in an annular slot formed in the distal end of inner housing 134 to secure the delivery tube to the inner housing. The delivery tube 140 is preferably formed from spring tempered material such as metal and has an inner diameter dimensioned to permit rod pusher 132 to slide therein. The inner diameter of delivery tube 140 is only slightly  
10 larger than the outer diameter of rod pusher 132 to prevent buckling of the rod pusher 132 as it is moved from the retracted to the advanced position.

As discussed above, coupler 120 and a diverter 122 are secured to the distal end of guide tube 114. As illustrated in FIG. 13, diverter 122 has a curved channel 150 extending therethrough. In the retracted position of plunger 116, the distal  
15 end of delivery tube 140 is positioned partially within curved channel 150.

Marker 160 is positioned in the distal end of delivery tube 140 at a location forward of the distal end of rod pusher 132. Marker 160 is formed from shape memory material, such as tin1, and has a relaxed substantially circular or hoop configuration. Alternately, a marker having a tail section, such as illustrated in FIG.  
20 8A may also be used.

Referring to FIG. 14, during the initial movement of plunger 116 from the retracted position towards the advanced position, plunger 116 advances inner housing 134 distally within the housing bore (not shown) formed within housing 112. Plunger 116 and inner housing 134 will move together until the forward end of inner  
25 housing 134 abuts against the base of the bore defined by housing 112. At this point,

the delivery tube 140 has been advanced through curved channel 150 formed in diverter 112 and is angled outwardly and spaced from the distal end of guide tube 114. Rod pusher 132 has not yet been moved relative to delivery tube 140 and marker 160 is still positioned in the distal end of delivery tube 140.

5 Referring to FIG. 14, when a predetermined force sufficient to advance annular rib 128 over detents 138 is applied to plunger 116, plunger 116 moves within bore 136 of inner housing 134 to move rod pusher 132 within delivery tube 140. The distal end of rod pusher 132 engages marker 160 and urges marker 160 out of the distal end of delivery tube 140. As marker 160 is ejected from delivery tube 140, marker 160  
10 will return to the relaxed state in which the marker has a substantially circular or hoop configuration. See FIGS. 15 and 16.

Site marker device 100 may be used in conjunction with the biopsy apparatus and method disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/040,244 filed February 20, 1998, currently pending ('244 application) which is incorporated herein  
15 by reference.

It will be understood that various modifications may be made to the embodiments disclosed herein. For example, the actuator need not be a plunger-type actuator but rather may be a trigger-type actuator or other known actuation mechanism. Moreover, the site marker device can be constructed from a variety of materials having the requisite strength and resiliency characteristics including plastics and metals.  
20 Therefore, the above description should not be construed as limiting, but merely as exemplifications of preferred embodiments. Those skilled in the art will envision other modifications within the scope and spirit of the claims appended hereto.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS

1. A site marker device comprising:

an outer housing;

a delivery tube supported by the outer housing and extending distally

therefrom, the delivery tube having an internal diameter dimensioned to receive a  
marker;

a pusher rod positioned within the delivery tube; and

an actuator supported by the housing, the actuator being movable from a  
first position to a second position to effect movement of the pusher rod from a retracted  
position to an advanced position.

2. A site marker device according to Claim 1, wherein the actuator  
includes a plunger having a plunger portion movable within the outer housing, the  
pusher rod being operably connected to the plunger.

3. A site marker device according to Claim 2, further including an  
elongated tubular body secured to the outer housing and extending distally therefrom,  
the elongated tubular body being positioned about the delivery tube.

4. A site marker device according to Claim 3, wherein the actuator  
further includes an inner housing movably positioned within the outer housing, the  
inner housing defining a bore, wherein the plunger portion of the plunger is slidably  
positioned within the bore.

5. A site marker device according to Claim 4, wherein the inner housing  
bore includes at least one detent, the at least one detent preventing linear movement of  
the plunger in relation to the inner housing until a predetermined force by the plunger  
on the at least one detent is reached, wherein during a portion of movement of the  
actuator from the first to the second position, the pusher rod and the delivery tube are

simultaneously advanced until the predetermined force is reached, thereafter the pusher rod is advanced independently of the delivery tube.

5 6. A site marker device according to Claim 5, further including a diverter secured to the distal end of the elongated tubular body, the diverter having a curved channel formed therein and being positioned to direct the delivery tube at a predetermined angle outwardly of the elongated tubular body.

7. A site marker device according to Claim 6, wherein the delivery tube and the rod pusher are formed from a spring tempered material.

10 8. A site marker device according to Claim 1, wherein the outer housing defines a bore and the actuator includes a plunger including a plunger portion slidably positioned within the bore.

9. A site marker device according to Claim 8, wherein the delivery tube includes a proximal end and a distal end, the proximal end having an annular flange positioned within a slot formed in the outer housing.

15 10. A site marker device according to Claim 8, wherein the pusher rod has a proximal end and a distal end, the proximal end having a bend formed therein, the bend operably engaging the plunger such that movement of the plunger effects corresponding movement of the pusher rod.

11. A site marker assembly comprising:

20 a) a site marker device having an outer housing, a delivery tube supported by the outer housing, a pusher rod movably positioned within the delivery tube, and an actuator supported by the outer housing and movable from a first position to a second position to move the pusher rod from a retracted position to an advanced position; and

b) a marker constructed from shape memory material and having a relaxed hoop configuration, the marker being dimensioned to be received within the delivery tube.

5 12. A site marker assembly according to Claim 11, wherein the shape memory material is tinel.

13. A site marker assembly according to Claim 12, wherein the marker further includes a straight tail section.

14. A marker for identifying the location of a lesion, the marker comprising:

10 a marker body formed from shape memory material, the marker body having an undeformed substantially circular configuration and being deformable to a substantially linear configuration wherein the marker body has first and second ends, the first and second ends being positioned closely adjacent each other in the undeformed configuration.

15 15. A method of marking the location of a lesion, the method comprising the following steps:

a) providing a site marker device having a delivery tube and a pusher rod movably positioned within the delivery tube;

20 b) providing a marker formed of shape memory material and having a substantially circular configuration;

c) deforming the marker and positioning the marker in one end of the delivery tube; and

d) advancing the pusher rod to eject the marker from the distal end of the delivery tube such that the marker returns to the substantially circular configuration.

25

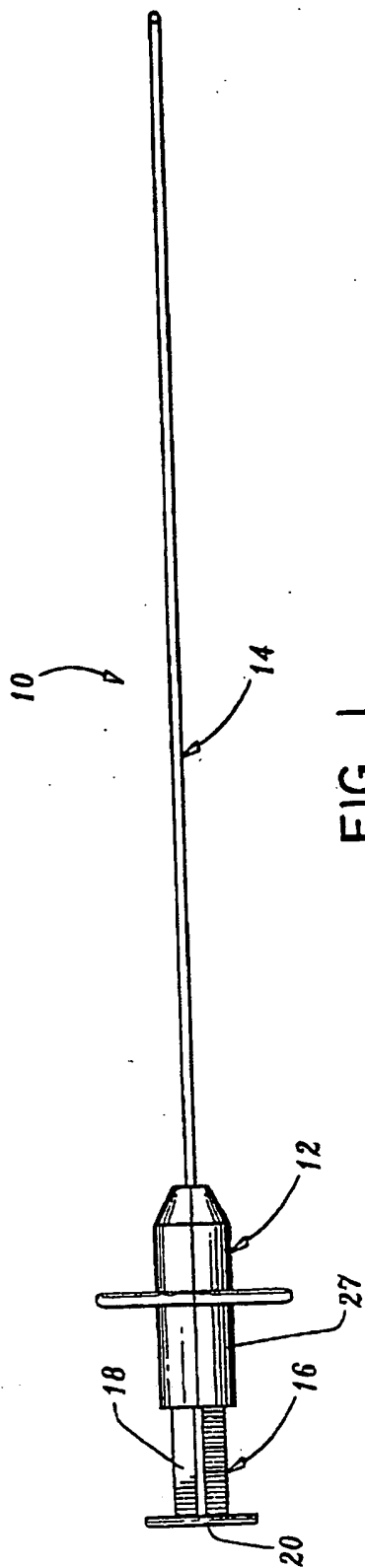


FIG. 1

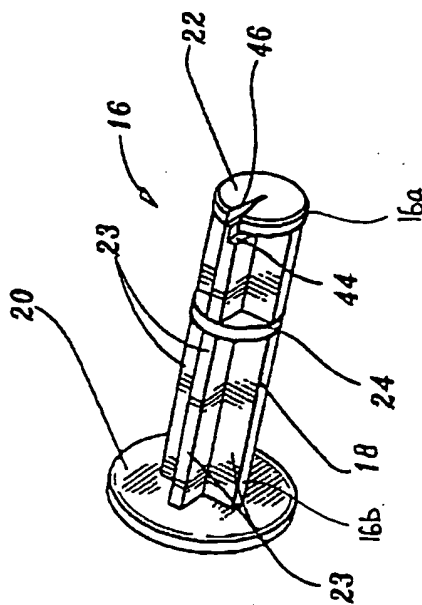


FIG. 2

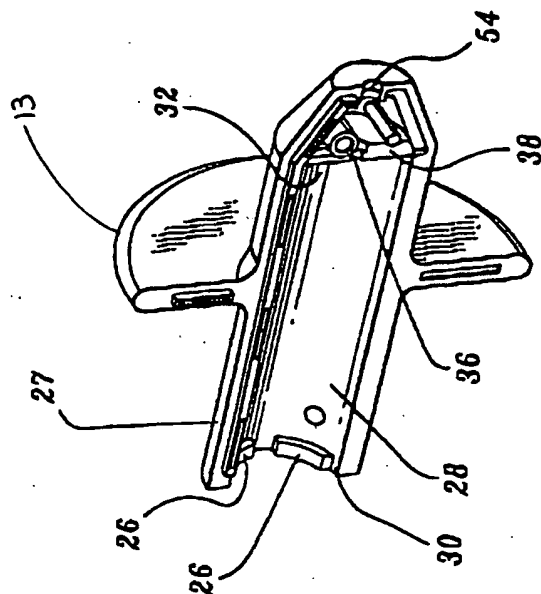
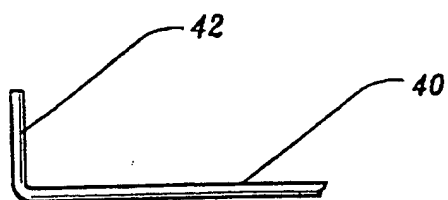
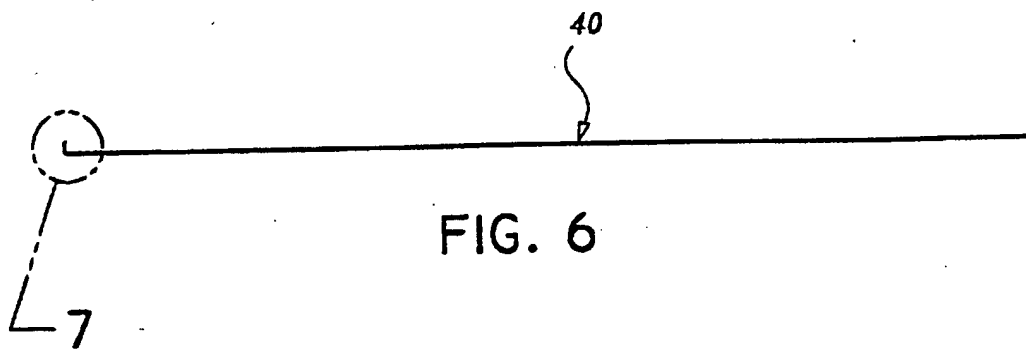
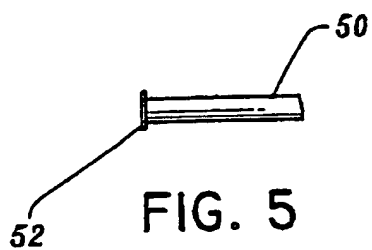
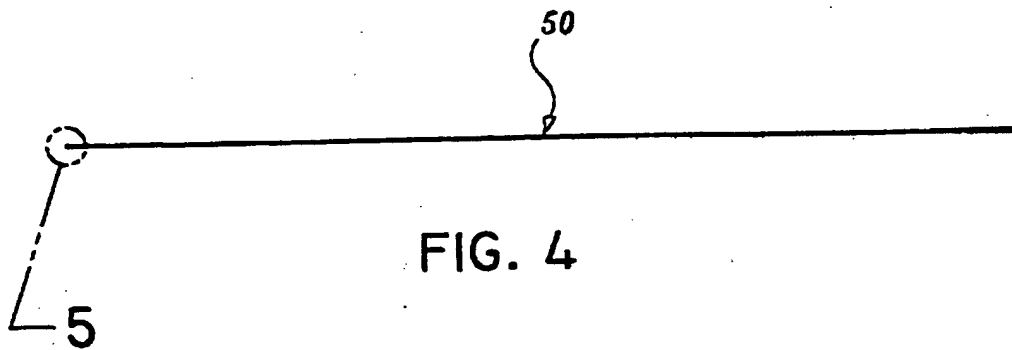


FIG. 3





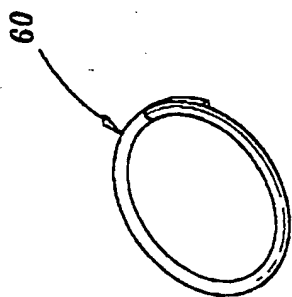


FIG. 8

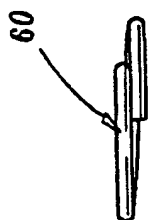


FIG. 9

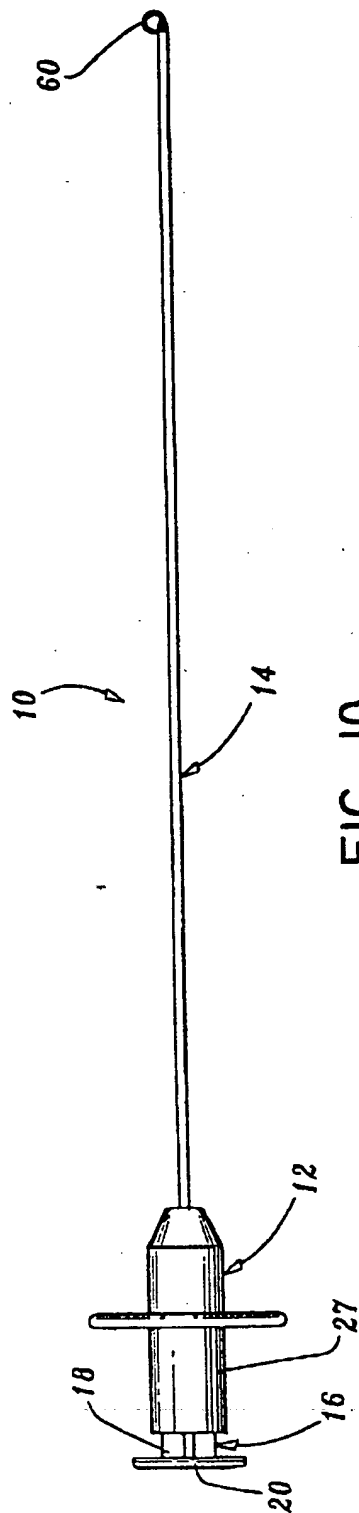


FIG. 10

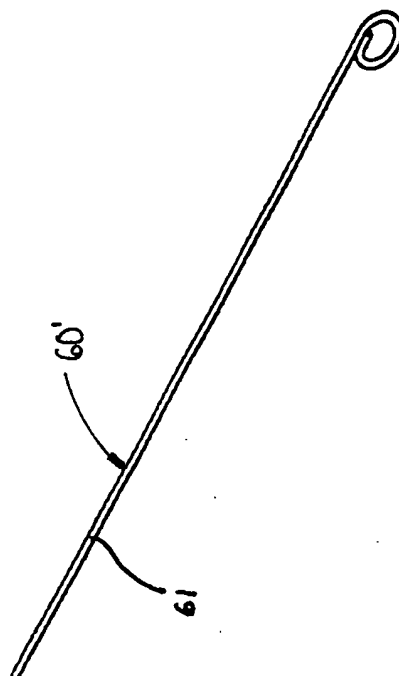
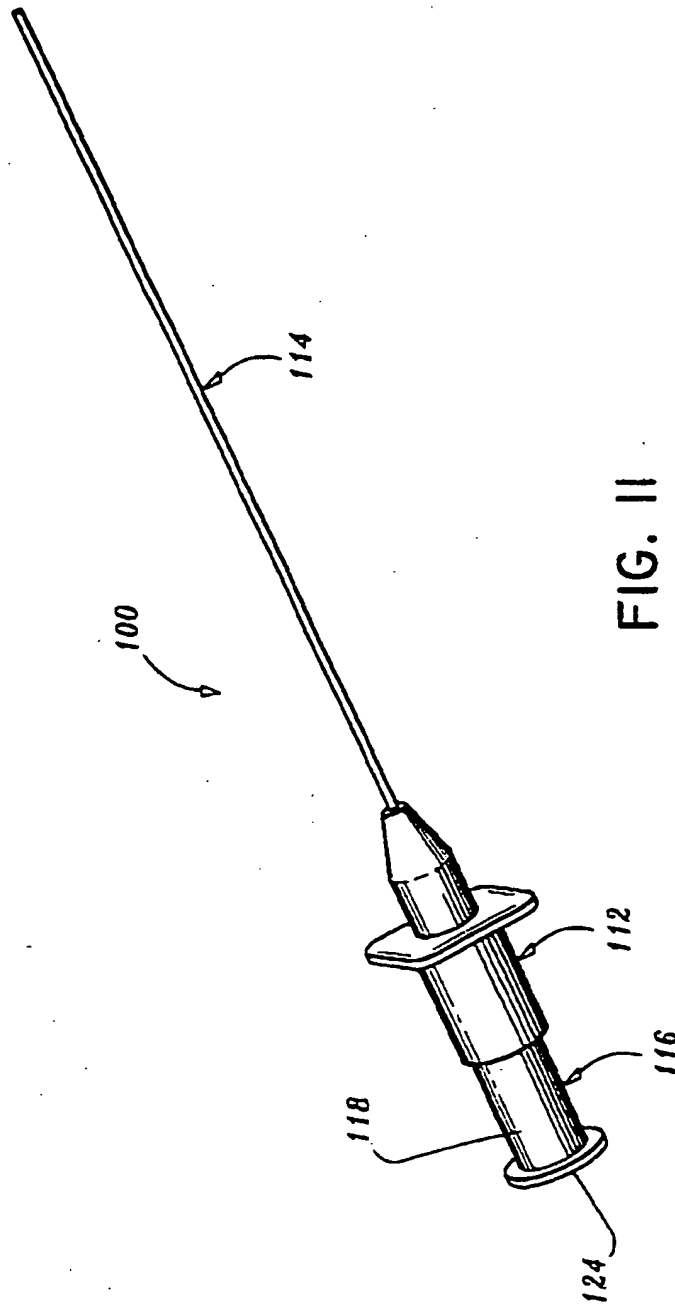
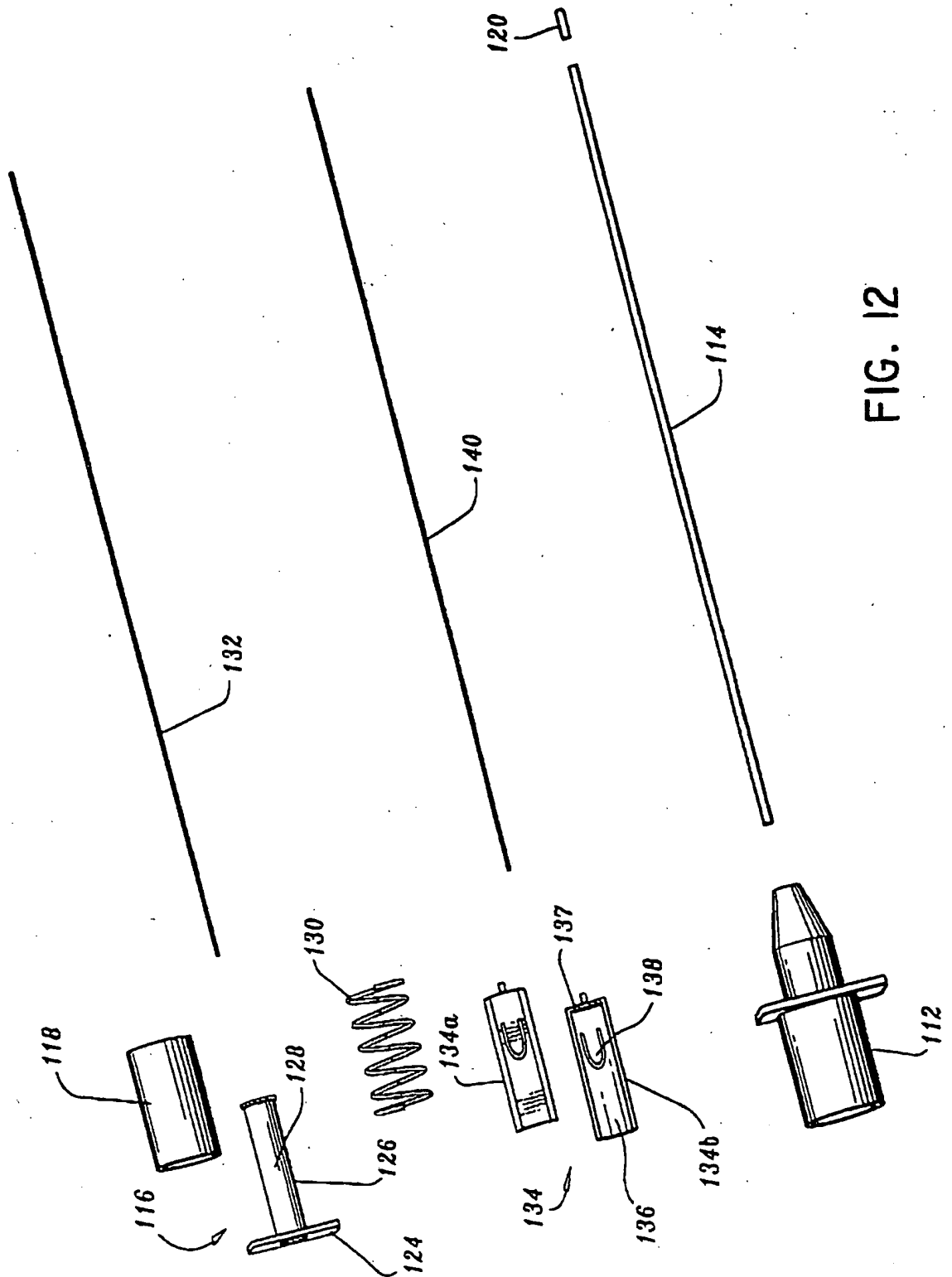


FIG. 9A





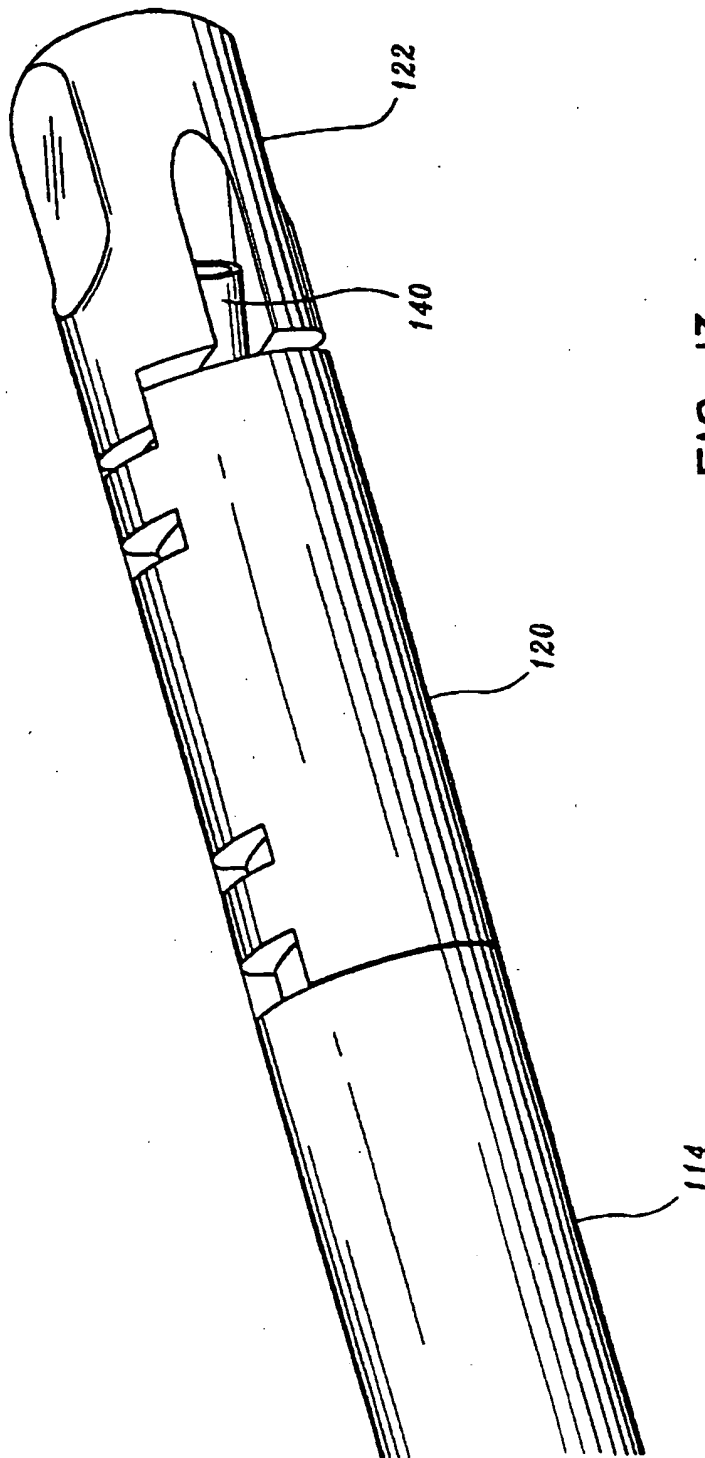
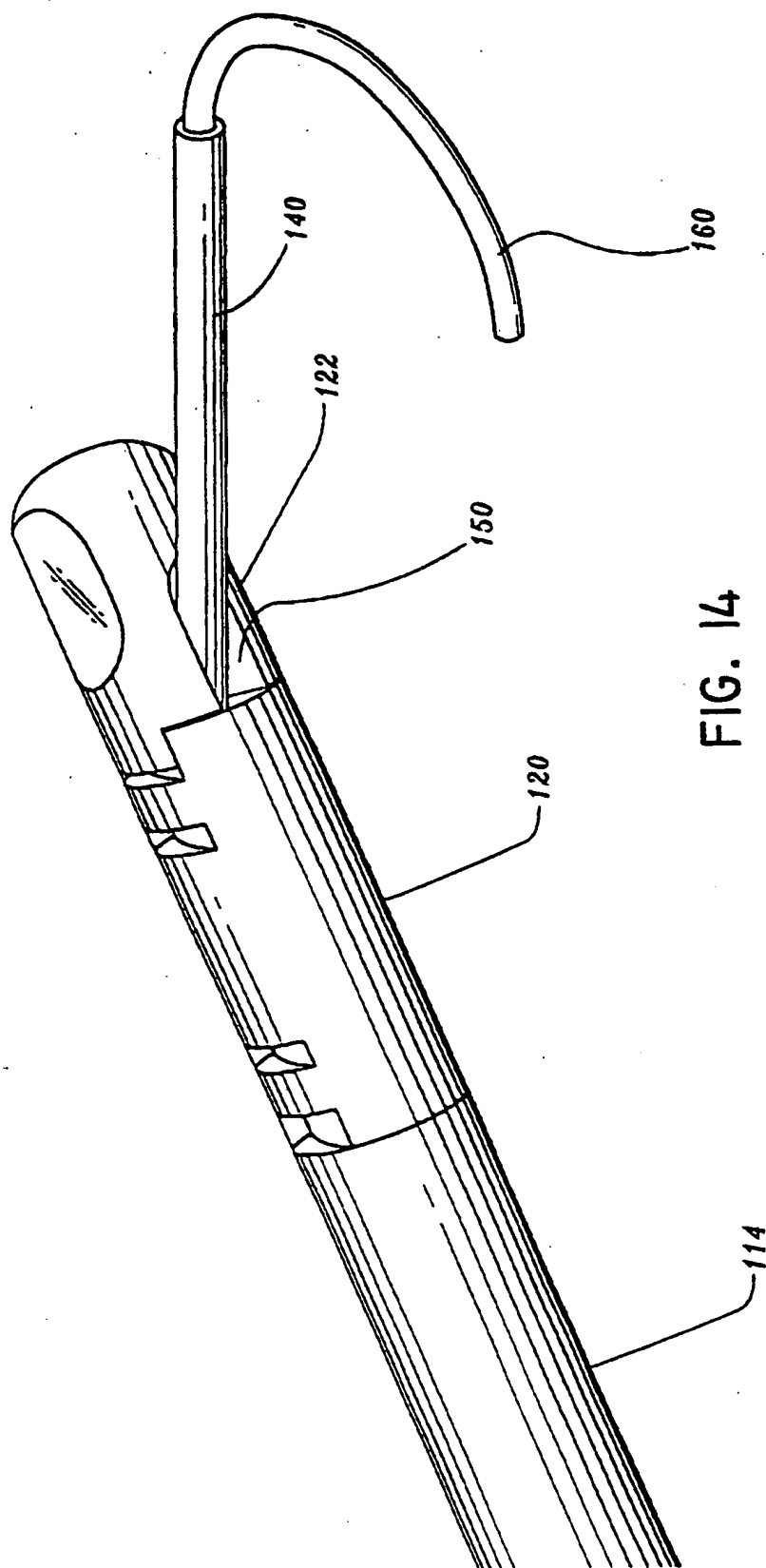


FIG. 13



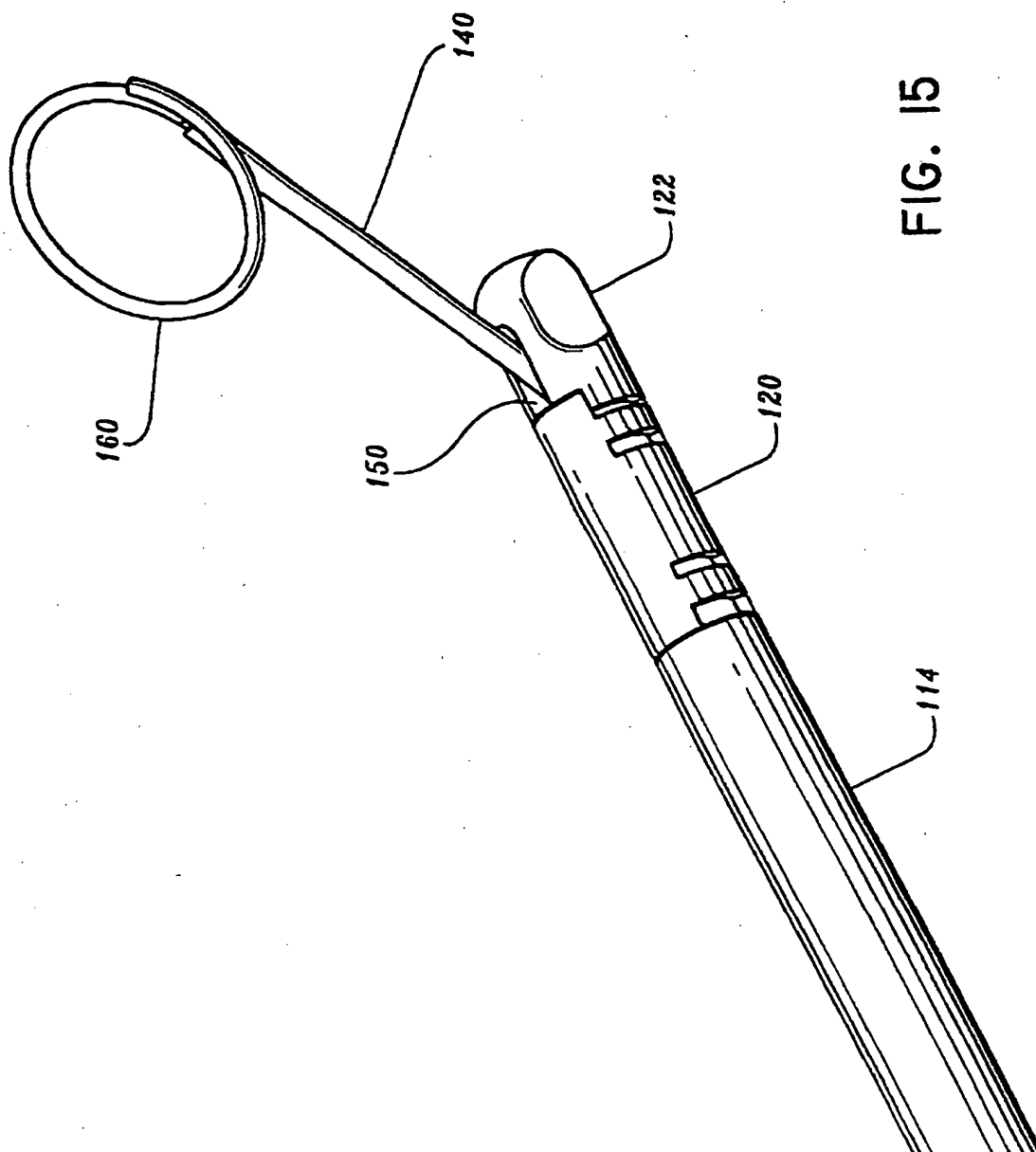
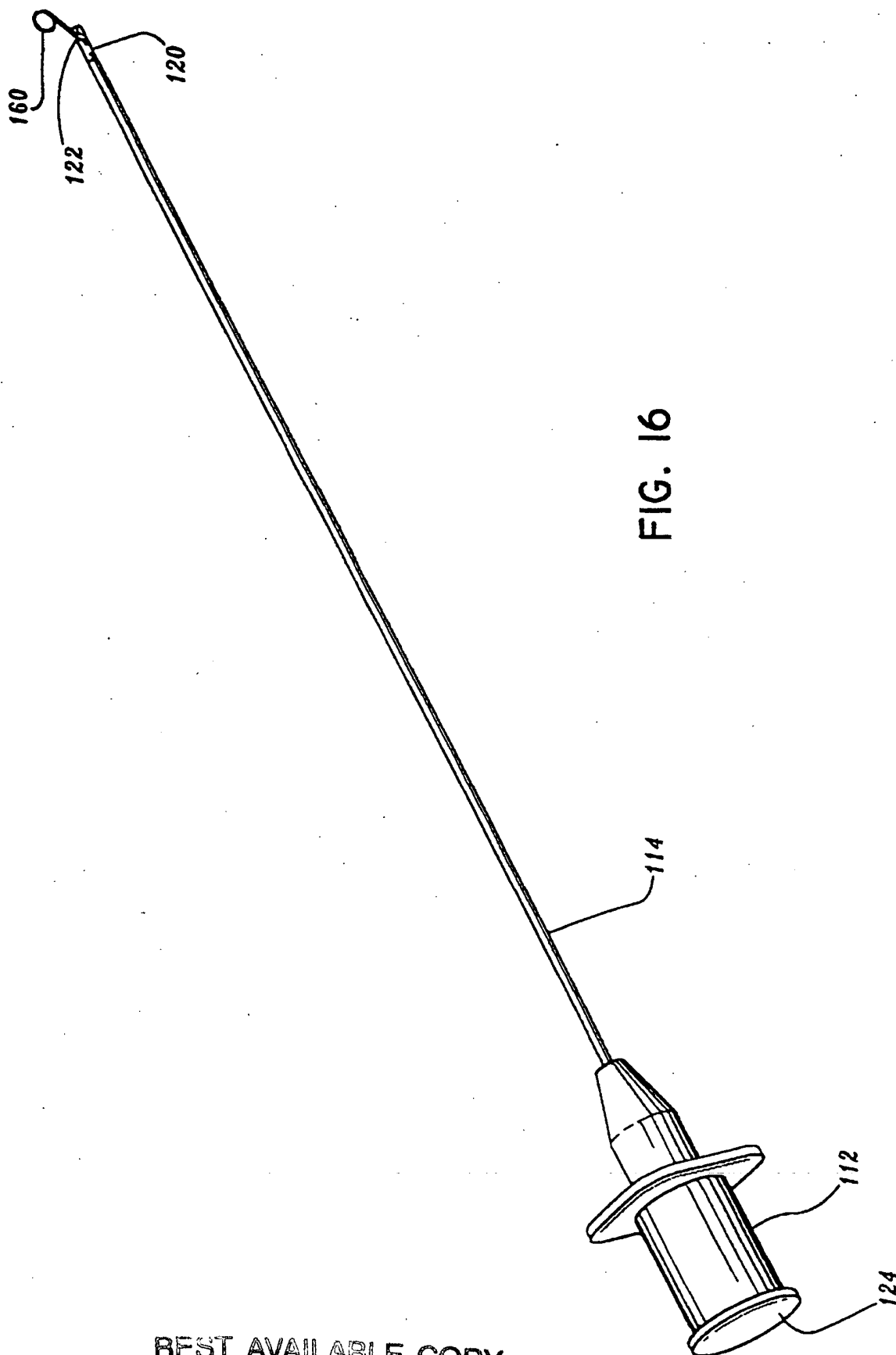


FIG. 15





## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US99/24867

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : A61B 17/00

US CL : 606/116

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 600/434, 435, 562, 567; 604/95, 164-166, 264, 272-274, 905; 606/1, 108, 116, 180, 187

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --- A	US 5,800,445 A (RATCLIFF et al.) 01 September 1998, entire document.	1, 2, 8, 11-15 ----- 3-7, 9, 10
X --- A, P	US 5,879,357 A (HEATON et al.) 09 March 1999, entire document.	1, 2, 8, 11-15 ----- 3-7, 9, 10
A	US 5,197,484 A (KORNBERG et al.) 30 March 1993, entire document.	1-15
A	US 5,221,269 A (MILLER et al.) 22 June 1993, entire document.	1-15



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

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Name and mailing address of the ISA/US  
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Box PCT  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

ERIC KLINE

Telephone No. (703) 305-7350